

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 22 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2489.

## BOTH HOUSES DO HARD WORK UPON APPROPRIATIONS

### Senate Cuts Out St. Louis Building and Increases Item for Advertising.

Both Houses of the Legislature worked on appropriations yesterday, the Senate considering the six months current expenses and the House taking up the emergency measure and the unpaid bills bill.

The House spent several hours on the Isaac Noar claim, and had a fight over the Hackfeld wharf on hand when adjournment finally was taken. The opening of its session was signalized by the formal and expected declaration of Speaker Beckley that he could not recognize the Wednesday session, and the consequent throwing out of the journal of that day.

The sessions today are expected to close up the two bills under consideration.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The operations began with the reading of the minutes of Saturday which were approved as read. The minutes of the Wednesday session were read both in English and Hawaiian and immediately upon the conclusion Fernandez rose to declare against the placing of his name on the roll of the House as being present, saying that he had objected and that to include him was a fraud. Paele made the same objection and then Aylett moved to reject the minutes. Harris moved to accept the minutes and Chillingworth seconded.

Kumalae said that he would second the motion to reject, as he had made the motion to adjourn and unless he could be apprised of the rules he would protest against such meeting.

#### BECKLEY ON THE LAW.

After some brief discussion Speaker Beckley, usually so conservative and thoughtful in his utterances, took the floor and proceeded to dispose of the law and the Organic Act something like the following:

"The chair refuses to recognize the journal of a session of yesterday and holds that there was no such session legally. This is done under rule 53 of this House. As the resolution to adjourn specified 10 o'clock this morning the Vice-Speaker had no authority, the only way in which he could claim it being by implication. This is not made by way of reflection upon the Vice-Speaker who has explained that he took his action upon the suggestion of the Governor. The Governor did not call my attention to any such alleged illegality and the Assistant Attorney-General has promised to submit to this House a certified copy of his opinion sustaining the action of the House."

#### MORE FOR SCHOOLS.

A communication from Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson asking that his item for incidentals be increased to \$1500 from \$1000 was tabled for consideration with the Emergency appropriation bill.

The six months' salary bill was received from the Senate and passed first reading.

#### WHY PUMPS STOPPED.

Speaker Beckley then said that unless there was objection he would direct the clerk to ask the Superintendent of Public Works for the list of firemen of the pumping stations, if they have gone on strike because they have not received their pay, or whether or not the Superintendent shut down the pumps to try and compel the Legislature to make appropriations.

Mr. Harris said he would go on record as opposed to this form of question, as it branded the men as strikers. He would favor asking why the pumps were stopped but he thought that was as far as a proper query should go, supplementing this with the statement that the men had not been paid for four months. The Speaker accepted the amended form of question.

#### FIGHT OVER NOAR CLAIM.

The third reading of the Emergency bill came up, but before it had been finished was suspended for the reading of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Isaac Noar petition for reimbursement for the loss of land by the widening of Fort street. The committee recommended payment in the sum of \$146,500 as recommended by the Public Land Committee.

Vida opposed the report on the ground that many natives lost their homes and were compelled to give up their property at the rate of twenty-five cents a foot while this would make \$150 a foot.

There was long discussion over the matter, every one taking part and there being several good things brought out. For instance Fernandez vociferated,

when some one suggested that the executive departments should have been consulted and the claim presented there. "We are the government, these officials are our servants. I asked Noar if he had presented a claim to the Superintendent of Public Works and he said that he had not as he did not trust that official, but he trusted the Legislature as it was standing up for private rights."

Finally Kumalae moved to cut down the figure per foot from \$1.50 to \$1, and there again the argument went on, the session being closed for the noon hour so that the assessment might be learned.

#### KUMALAE LOSES FIGHT.

Kumalae reported that the assessment had been \$1.50 but it was reduced to \$1.25 though the assessor thought \$1.50 a fair valuation for the land.

The motion to defer action brought out only five ayes, but the motion to amend by placing the value of the land taken at \$1 a foot was carried, twelve to eleven, and the report was then adopted.

#### NO MONEY FOR POLICE.

Mr. Chillingworth presented an amendment providing for \$3,000 for the Attorney-General's incidentals instead of \$1,200, but the House would not permit it. The request of the school department for \$1,500 instead of \$1,000 was granted and the Isaac Noar claim put into the bill at \$977, these changes making the measure carry \$284,983.75, at which it passed with twenty-six ayes and one no.

#### UNPAID BILLS CONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. Harris the Unpaid Bills measure was taken up, the report upon it at the regular session being read, after a long search for it. On motion of Vida the report was tabled for consideration with the bill and the House went into committee of the whole on the bill.

The consideration of the bill went on swimmingly until the item \$321 for First Circuit Court came up and this was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Immediately the House got busy again and passed the other items under the department, in some instances giving much more on the same showing.

The reading proceeded through the Treasury department without change until it came to a new item offered by Wright, "W. J. Wright & Co., legal services, \$80." Chairman Harris ruled this out as there was no voucher. The Treasury bills then passed.

#### STRUGGLE OVER ROADS.

Under the Department of Public Works the items proceeded easily until that of Kaumana road to Oahu flume, \$2,531, to Oahu Sugar Co., was reached. The committee had reported against this item, which caused Fernandez to object saying the Hawaii men had not been consulted, moving that the item be recommitted so that the Hawaii men might be heard.

Pail, from Maui, urged the striking out of the item and this excited Fernandez who declared that Hawaii must be consulted before items for that island are passed out of the bills. Purdy made a plea for the item saying that the road was necessary even if built by a sugar company.

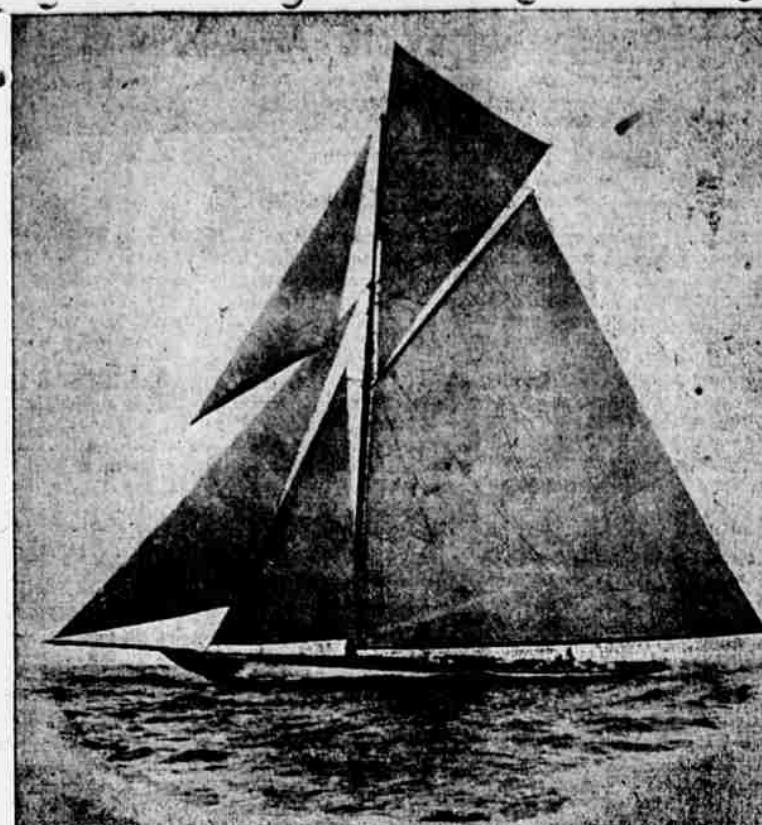
Kumalae moved to refer to a special committee but this was lost and then the item passed as in the bill.

The Pilihonua road item, \$5,000, to the Hawau Mill Co., was referred to a special committee consisting of Lewis, Pail and Long.

Taking up the Hamakua forest fire items they were cut in half according to the report of the committee. The dredging of Honolulu Harbor was passed at \$9,887.98. The items for Walluku road roller, \$5,525, were stricken out, on the basis that there is now an appropriation for the subject.

#### HACKFELD WHARF ORATORY.

The Hackfeld wharf was taken up with a rush, the first motion being to pass it at \$103,804.22. This is the committee's bill as Expert Ouderkirk arranged it, the items being made up as follows: Materials, \$75,301; labor, \$22,



The Old Cup Defender "Columbia."

## BROWN WAS NOT TO BLAME

### Shortage of Water Explained By Cooper.

Supt. H. E. Cooper says that some of the comments made in the afternoon press on the shutting off of the water pumps, do Andrew Brown an injustice.

In talking of the matter last evening, Supt. Cooper said:

"Six or seven weeks ago Mr. Brown called my attention to the fact that the appropriation was fast decreasing and that, in order to pay for coal we had just bought, it would not be possible to run the pumps to the end of the period without a new appropriation. I at once gave this information to committees of the Senate and House, stating the amount required to carry the bureau through on this particular item. An item was inserted in the emergency bill during the regular session; at least I was so informed by the committee. The item was again inserted in the emergency appropriation bill for the extra session. Neither Mr. Brown nor myself have any right to incur obligations beyond the limit of the appropriation and we have been working every expedient to carry our plants along until the passage of the emergency bill. We had not been able to pay the extra engineer at Palama, nor the firemen and oilers generally nor other employees for both plants not specifically provided for by the general appropriation bill for the past six weeks."

"During the shortage of money Mr. Brown has been oftentimes doing double duty; in fact he has even stood watches at the pumping station. Often by his foresight and good judgment he has saved the city from a water shortage at critical periods. I consider him one of the most efficient heads of bureaus in my department and I have absolute confidence in his judgment. The fact is, though I came down town very early this morning, Mr. Brown had taken steps to get the pumps going with out instructions from me. I got word to him early saying his payrolls would be met and he need not worry. The men have now been paid and the passage of the emergency appropriation bill assures them of regular payments hereafter."

There was much excitement in town yesterday when, as announced in the Advertiser, the water supply began to give out. Opinion was divided as to blame between the Legislature and the water bureau and some of the comment was severe. Later, as related above, the pumps were started again, Supt. Cooper guaranteeing the payroll.

## STAND IN LINE FOR LABORERS

### Builders To Send Statement To Sargent.

Commissioner Sargent will receive by the next mail, letters signed by the Builders and Traders Exchange, showing that that body is earnest in its advocacy of a presidential order prohibiting the employment of Orientals on federal contract, and as well setting forth the belief of the Exchange that Chinese field labor for the plantations would be in the interest of the Territory.

The meeting was only fairly well attended, those present being acting President Emmeluth, Messrs. Pinkham, Hendrick, A. Harrison, Bowler, Harris, Nelson, Rosenstein, Carroll and Secretary Avery. Mr. Pinkham told of the meeting with Mr. Sargent, how the Commissioner had visited the cane fields, worked at all the different kinds of labor and made close and careful inspections of conditions. He described the meeting held with him and then, after explaining that the commissioner had asked that the views of the members be reduced to writing, how the letters had been prepared.

#### ON PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

The first dealing with Oriental labor on government work is as follows: Owing to the overwhelming preponderance of alien Oriental labor in competition with citizen, and eligible to become citizen, labor, a vital labor issue has been acutely raised in the Territory of Hawaii.

Herewith we hand a copy of an act drafted by the Builders and Traders Exchange and enacted into law by the present Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

We call your attention to the stipulation therein, strictly requiring eight hours of "actual service" for a day's work; also to the exception provided in cases of shortage of unskilled labor.

We attach correspondence relative to officials of the Federal Government in connection with citizen labor.

Officials of the Federal Government claim that, regardless of their sentiments, Department regulations imperatively require United States Government work and contracts to be let to the lowest bidder, though his bid may be based on the cheapest alien Oriental labor.

We submit, if continued, subsequent to knowledge, such placing of Federal patronage is an extreme menace to American civilization in Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Legislature has gone to the limit of the power of local Government to correct the evil.

We ask the Federal Government to take a similar stand.

We request, if within the bounds of Federal law and Chief Executive power, the President of the United States to issue an order to all Departments, having business in the Territory of

## RELIANCE WINS OVER COLUMBIA BY 13 MINUTES

### Kansas Towns Visited By Disastrous Cyclones--Three In One Day Afflict Sedalia.

#### (ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Reliance, the new cup-defender, defeated her predecessor, the Columbia, today by thirteen minutes.

The success of the Reliance in her first actual trial against the Columbia under racing conditions on Long Island Sound augurs well for America's prospects in the coming cup race. This showing is a much better one than the Shamrock III has so far been able to make against the old Shamrock, which suffered defeat at the hands of the Columbia.

The Reliance is a decided departure on the part of Herreshoff from his other cup defenders and is an excellent example of the American flat-bottomed, fin-keeled boats. She is not such an extreme skimming keeled dish as was the Independence, but she nevertheless resembles the Crowninshield boat more than she does any of her predecessors built here.

Her lines are easy, with few hard places and a graceful, sweeping curve from the bilges into the garboards. Her stern is flat, so she will leave but little wake, while her bow, although not quite so broad and flat as that of the Independence, is still different from the bow of either the Constitution or the Columbia. She has a long keel, but owing to her good beam does not carry so much lead in the bulb as the other cup defenders. Her bow towards the end is quite sharp, while her taffrail measures scarcely eight feet. Her greatest beam is well up in the shoulders and is carried aft many feet. At the water line forward she is curved like the inside of a saucer. It is believed that her strongest point of sailing will be with started sheets in a comparatively smooth sea. She is also likely to go fast down the wind, her long keel holding her well on her course. Her weakest point will be on the wind and flattened sheets, a point on which Shamrock III is said to be fast. The boat, with her easy lines and her tremendous sails spread out over 15,000 square feet, will be easily driven. It seemed the unanimous opinion of those yachtsmen who saw her today that she would prove the fastest vessel ever built.

## DISASTROUS CYCLONES VISIT KANSAS TOWNS

ASHLAND, Kansas, May 21.—Immense damage has been done here and elsewhere in the State by cyclones. Salina was thrice visited in twenty-four hours and two persons were killed.

#### Elected Moderator.

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—Robert Coyle of Denver has been elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

#### Fears of Turtle Mountain.

FRANK, N. W. T., May 21.—A big crevasse is forming on Turtle mountain and the neighborhood is being evacuated.

#### Money Instead of Land.

BERKELEY, May 21.—Jennie Flood intends to give the University \$150,000 in lieu of the Menlo Park property.

#### A Costly Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The extension of rural free delivery has been suspended owing to a deficiency.

#### Denver's Strike Off.

DENVER, May 21.—The strike has been settled by a policy of mutual concession.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—The Atholl, the first steamer of the new China Commercial line, arrived today.

MANILA, P. I., May 21.—Commissioner Dean C. Worcester has been granted a leave of absence from the Philippines. He will probably make a trip to the States.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 21.—President Roosevelt arrived in Portland today. The reception given the Chief Executive was one of the most enthusiastic he has received in the West.

# S. C. ALLEN LEFT AN ESTATE OF OVER \$2,000,000

**His Adopted Son George Is Cut Off With the Sum of One Dollar.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The will of the late Samuel C. Allen, providing for the division of an estate of over two and a quarter million dollars, was filed for probate yesterday. The bulk of the estate, after numerous small bequests are made to charity, relatives and employees, is left to the widow. The adopted son, George C. Allen, now said to be in Seattle, is cut off without a dollar, and the testator makes no concealment of his reasons for disinheriting him.

The will is dated September 5, 1900, and is witnessed by George H. Robertson, E. A. R. Ross, and William A. Kinney. The widow, Bathsheba M. Allen, petitions for the probate of the will, and asks that letters of administration be issued to herself, J. O. Carter, M. P. Robinson and Paul Muhlendorf, as named in the will.

The estate is said to consist of real estate on the Island of Oahu, and consisting chiefly of residence and business property in Honolulu, and valued at \$122,000, and "personal estate, consisting chiefly of sugar plantation stocks and bonds, railway stocks and bonds, and notes and mortgages, and valued at \$2,140,000."

The will, in referring to the legatees, provides always that they must survive the testator.

The petition for probate was presented to Judge De Bolt, in the absence of Judge Gear, and the court ordered publication of notice for probate of the will.

The following are the provisions of the will:

#### S. C. ALLEN'S WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Samuel Clesson Allen of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

1. I give and bequeath to the children of Mrs. Victoria Ward my wife's sister (except my adopted daughter Victoria Kathleen Allen) the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) to be divided among them as follows: to Kulamana should she survive me three hundred dollars (\$300), the remaining nine hundred dollars (\$900) or the whole of the said sum of twelve hundred dollars in case the said Kulamana shall pre-decease me to be divided among such of the remaining children who shall survive me (except my said adopted daughter) in equal shares but if only one child of the said Mrs. Victoria Ward shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of twelve hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

2. I give and bequeath to the children of Mark P. Robinson my wife's brother who shall survive me the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) in equal shares, but if only one child of the said Mark P. Robinson shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

3. I give and bequeath to the children of Mrs. A. (Watty) Jaeger my wife's sister who shall survive me the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) in equal shares but if only one child of the said Mrs. A. Jaeger shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

4. I give and bequeath to the children of Mrs. Lucy McWayne my wife's sister who shall survive me the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) in equal shares but if only one child of the said Mrs. Lucy McWayne shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

5. I give and bequeath to my cousin Herbert Dickenson now residing in the town of Ellis, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, if living at the time of my death the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

6. I give and bequeath to my cousin Anne Dickinson sister of the said Herbert Dickenson if living at the time of my death the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

7. I give and bequeath to my cousin Mrs. Lucy Allen Howe, wife of Edward Howe, now a resident of New York City, state of New York, United States of America if living at the time of my death the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

8. I give and bequeath to my namesake, Samuel Allen Walker, son of John S. Walker, late of Honolulu, deceased should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

9. I give and bequeath to the children of William Robinson now of the City of London, England, who shall survive me the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) in equal shares if more than one. The said William Robinson is a distant relative of my wife.

10. I give and bequeath to each of the children of Mrs. Julius Henkeveld, born Ella Coady of the town of Alameda, State of California, United States of America who shall survive me the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200).

11. I give and bequeath to each of the three children of Samuel Mahelton, late of Honolulu, deceased my former employee who shall survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

12. I give and bequeath to each of the children of Hiram Kolomoku my employee who shall survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

13. I give and bequeath to Miss Rebecca Thompson of Honolulu, cousin of my wife, should she survive me the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

14. I give and bequeath to Miss Hannah Tate (or Tait) of Honolulu, cousin of my wife should she survive me the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

15. I give and bequeath to Paul

# SENATE DENOUNCES HOUSE PRINTING STEAL

**Nevertheless It Allows the Representatives Enough Money to Meet the Shady Contract.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Senate yesterday passed the House expense bill at \$18,000 after first putting itself on record as opposed to the extravagances of that body. The report of the committee was an exceedingly mild one, but even that was sufficient to show up the abuses indulged in by the House, and the discussion that followed was particularly severe upon the House method of awarding a contract for \$7500 which the records of the Senate showed could have been obtained at less than half that amount.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The following is the report submitted by Senator Baldwin for the committee:

Honolulu, T. H., May 19, 1903.

Honorable C. L. Crabbé, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred House Bill No. 1, appropriating \$20,000 for the expenses of the House for this special session, beg leave to report that we have had the same under careful consideration.

We find on investigation, that the probable expenses of the House for a fifty-six day session, will be as follows:

Salaries of the Representatives, \$6,000

Expenses of the House at \$54 per day . . . . . 3,024

Printing the Journal of the regular and special sessions in book form, 200 copies in English and 300 in Hawaiian, including

translation . . . . . 7,500

Incidentals . . . . . 1,500

Total . . . . . \$18,024

Muhlendorf my employee should he survive me the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for faithful services rendered.

16. I give and bequeath to Samuel Dwight my employee should he survive me the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200).

17. I give and bequeath to Hiram Kolomoku my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

18. I give and bequeath to Robert Fuller my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

19. I give and bequeath to Kaholawai my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

20. I give and bequeath to Edmund Le Gros my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

21. I give and bequeath to Mary Le Gros, daughter of Edmund Le Gros, should she survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

22. I give and bequeath to Samuel William Spencer my employee should he survive me and be in my employ at the time of my death the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

23. I give and bequeath to each of the Hawaiians and part Hawaiians employed in my Lumber business at the time of my death who shall have been so employed for four consecutive years next preceding that time the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25).

24. I give and bequeath to each of the Chinese house servants in my employ at the time of my death who shall have been so employed for four consecutive years next preceding that time the sum of fifty dollars (\$50).

25. I give and bequeath to the Kawaiahae Seminary for Girls in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

26. I give and bequeath to the St. Andrews Priory in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

27. I give and bequeath to the school of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

28. I give and bequeath to the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

29. I give and bequeath to my cousin William F. Allen of Honolulu should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) as a mark of esteem.

30. I give and bequeath to my personal friend Joseph O. Carter of Honolulu should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

31. I give and bequeath to the Hawaiian Relief Society of Honolulu if it be in existence at the time of my death the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

32. I give and bequeath to my adopted daughter Victoria Kathleen Allen (born Victoria Kathleen Ward) should she survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

33. I give and bequeath to my cousin Frederick H. Appleton of Bangor, Maine, United States of America, should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

34. I give and bequeath to John Appleton son of my cousin Frederick H. Appleton of Bangor, Maine, United States of America, should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

35. I give devise and bequeath unto George C. Allen late of Honolulu aforesaid and now supposed to be in Seattle, State of Washington, son of D. K. Fife, the sum of one dollar and expressly direct and provide that said George C. Allen shall otherwise receive nothing whatsoever either directly or indirectly from my estate or any part or portion thereof. And I expressly declare to all to whom it may concern that I owe the said George C. Allen nothing and have executed no instrument or writing whatsoever under which he could or would receive any

36. I give and bequeath to Miss Hannah Tate (or Tait) of Honolulu, cousin of my wife should she survive me the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

37. I give and bequeath to Paul

# GUY LANDERS IS CHARGED WITH A GRAVE OFFENCE

**Arrested in Billings, Montana, for Honolulu Bank Forgeries--Particulars Unknown Here.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BILLINGS, Mont., May 20.—Guy Landers has been arrested here for Honolulu bank forgeries.

Inquiries were made last night of men connected with two local banks concerning the above dispatch, but none of them had any recollection of the person referred to. There is not a "Landers" in the City Directory. The San Francisco Directory reveals several persons named Landers, but none of them have the Christian name "Guy." It is possible that the forger secured blank checks of Honolulu banks, filled them out, and while endeavoring to pass them, was arrested.

# THE POPE SUSTAINS THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Father Coleman, the army chaplain, who has been negotiating with the Pope over the Friar question, is now en route to the Philippines. The Friars are to continue in control of the University there and the Pope has not directed their expulsion from other work. The Friars will also keep the large areas of public lands which they now possess, as the Pope believes that the feeling towards them in the Philippines has improved to such an extent that this is allowable.

Chaplain Coleman, who has been conducting these negotiations, was once in Honolulu and is quite well known here.

# EPIDEMICS PREVAILING AT THREE NAVAL STATIONS

NEWPORT, May 20.—Measles and diphtheria are prevalent at the naval training station here.

There seems to be an unusual amount of sickness at naval stations. Scarlet fever was lately reported as prevalent at the Brooklyn yard, and spinal meningitis in an epidemic form at League Island, Philadelphia.

#### The Truth Is Unofficial.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The powers having filed objections to Minister Bowen's foot notes to the Venezuelan Blue Book, they have been informed that the document is unofficial.

#### Big Fire in Canada.

ST. HYACINTHE, Quebec, May 20.—A fire broke out in factories here, destroying them and 250 houses. The loss is \$500,000.

#### Harriman Doing Well.

NEW YORK, May 20.—President Harriman, of the Southern Pacific, is recovering from the shock of the surgical operation.

#### Russians Making Ready.

PEKING, May 20.—Despite the denials, there is a constant flow of Russian war materials to the Yalu river.

#### Roosevelt in Oregon.

ASHLAND, Oregon, May 20.—President Roosevelt passed through here on his way north.

#### Albanian Chiefs Taken.

MITROVITZA, May 20.—The principal Albanian chiefs have been captured.

#### Sunstrokes Numerous.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Deaths from heat are reported from several states.

MANILA, P. I., May 20.—The Philippine Commission have enacted a law to prevent defalcations in the public service. The penalties are made very severe.

REDDING, Cal., May 20.—The Presidential train reached Redding today. After a short stay here, the President proceeded to Sisson and across the state line into Oregon this evening.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 20.—E. H. Harriman, head of the Southern Pacific system, was operated on for appendicitis today. The operation was entirely successful and the patient is resting easily.

SALONICA, May 20.—The brutal work of Turkish soldiers is adding to the bitterness of the strife. It is claimed that the Turks, not satisfied with a general slaughter, are mutilating the bodies of their Bulgarian victims.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Porter Brothers, the fruit dealers, have failed. The amount of the company's liabilities is not known, but it is believed will involve millions of dollars. A receiver has been appointed to handle the concern's affairs.

# NORRIS IS NOT NOW IN THE MARKET

## Big Kau Ranch Withdrawn by Owner.

Kahuku Ranch, the home of Col. Samuel Norris, in Kau, is not for sale. After being advertised all over the United States as the ideal ranch of the country, after it has been viewed by many would-be purchasers, the great estate with its 186,000 acres and its 5,000 head of cattle, which roam over its broad acres and wide lava patches, has been formally and entirely withdrawn from sale, the statement of the Colonel in his letter making the announcement, being tersely: "Kahuku is not for sale." It is understood the reason for this is that there have been too many callers to look over the ranch.

There is a romance in the Norris ranch and its many visitors and their experiences with the axed and peculiar man whose home it has been for many years. Col. Norris is nothing if not self-contained and he not only holds onto what he has but does so in a way which has not endeared him to the neighbors or those who would do business with him. It is told of him that when a cattle purchaser visited the Kahuku Ranch for the purpose of buying stock, the dealer indicated the cattle that he wanted, to be met by the Colonel with the emphatic declaration that he would take just what were offered to him or none and upon protest being made the dealer was driven off the ranch without any cattle to show for his visit. It is presumed the visitors on purchase bent have similarly tried his nerves.

The ranch has been in the hands of Morgan for sale for a long time, and the very fact that Col. Norris was willing to consider an offer becoming known meant that he was surrounded by agents and would-be purchasers, and delayed as well by mail from those who wished to get a chance to offer the ranch. Finally the visits of those who wished to see the property became too frequent that he would withdraw the ranch from the market and as well take himself out of the ranks of those who might be invaded by lookers over at any time.

The ranch is a really great stretch of country, similar in many respects to the Olaa country of the other side of the island, and it is much sought now for its good pasture. It is said that the difference between Col. Norris and would-be buyers has been to put it in a nutshell, that the seekers wanted to buy the cattle and have the ranch thrown in, while the Colonel wants to sell the ranch and throw in the cattle. It is thought that Col. Norris will stick to his decision to keep out of the market for some time now.

## THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence?

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Everybody knows that Admiral Dewey is as fine a sailor as ever paced the weather plank, but not many are aware that the hero of Manila bay is also a clever whip. The admiral owns a pair of the most spirited horses in Washington and he handles them with the skill of a veteran stage driver.

Milton M. Fisher, whose death in the town of Medway, Mass., at the great age of 92 is chronicled, claimed, and probably with truth, to be the oldest living man who had identified himself with the Garrison movement for the abolition of slavery. He welcomed it when it appeared, was an attendant of its early meetings and always shared in its abhorrence of the "peculiar institution," but he differed from its general policy as regards political action, being an earnest member of the Free Soil and Republican parties successively.

# THE SENATE GOES AHEAD

## The Appropriation Bill Nearly Passed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Senate practically finished consideration of the six months appropriation bill on second reading yesterday, and will pass it Thursday after receiving reports of committees upon various items.

Not a great many changes were made in the bill as it came from the House, though there were some reductions and a few increases to correspond with the action taken by the Senate in regular session.

A number of new items were inserted and among them was the one for \$8000 advanced by the merchants for inspectors. A number of other items killed in the House were also inserted, and there will very likely be lots of work for the conference committee.

Senator Kaohi presented a petition from Dr. J. Atchery of South Kohala for an increase in salary. It was transmitted with a letter from Secretary Charlton of the Board of Health.

### THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House bill for six months current expenses was taken up on second reading.

An item of \$750 for incidental government's office was inserted.

President Crabb remarked that there was a mistake of \$6,000 too much in the first page. Dickey replied that it would be much worse when the Senate had finished.

Senator Paris moved to strike out the item of \$10,000 for Gamewell fire alarm system which was lost.

### NO MONEY TO BE REFUNDED.

Senator Brown moved to strike out the item of \$776.36 for refund of merchandise license of Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.

He argued that the money must be refunded as well to Chinese and other merchants in the same box, if a precedent was once established.

Senator McCandless said there were Chinese who had come to him for a refund. Senator Baldwin replied that he would not vote on the matter as an interested party, but it was a just claim.

Paris said it was a just claim, but there were similar claims amounting to \$48,000 as well. The item was stricken out.

Senator Baldwin moved to insert an item of \$450 for expenses department stables. He said he supposed it was stricken out because of the story that private horses were fed there, but he argued that the government stables must be taken care of anyway. McCandless said a great many people were feeding their horses at public expense and the idea was to include the horses of all departments in one stable. Baldwin then withdrew his motion.

### CUT OUT ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

McCandless moved to increase the item for Honolulu electric lights from \$3,000 to \$6,000. Achi objected to any changes; he said that the government wouldn't do the work anyway, the bill was just so much waste paper, as there was no money. If amendments were made the House wouldn't pass the bill.

McCandless replied that the Senate should stand up for its rights and not accept the dictation of the lower house. The Senate could make changes and he was surprised at Achi's cowardly stand. The item passed as in the bill.

The item of \$5,000 for Puunui and Nuuanu valley electric lights was stricken out.

### NO FREE SHOW AT PARK.

Senator Dickey moved to strike out the proviso against charging admittance fee to Kapiolani Park. Carried. Achi then moved to increase the appropriation from \$3690 to \$6000 which also carried. An item of \$7500 for artesian well and pipe was moved by Isenberg.

### ACHI'S WELL FOR SALE.

Achi objected to a well and said \$5,000 were sufficient.

"I think I can explain," said McCandless. "Senator Achi has a well to sell to the Honolulu Park Commission. I don't think there is any objection to his selling the well but he should be willing to guarantee it to do the work."

"I think \$3,000 will build that well," replied Achi. "By golly, I believe there is a nigger in the fence somewhere; \$5,000 is enough."

Isenberg said pipes were needed and the parks were a disgrace. "Just see the beautiful residence grounds around there," said he, "and how sooting that the Senate didn't know how much the lepers needed to eat."

"Pond's Extract is soothng too," interrupted Dickey.

"I move that it be made \$5,000," said Achi.

"They can buy your well anyway," suggested Isenberg.

"I don't care if they buy it, \$5,000 is enough."

The item was carried at \$7500.

An item of \$250 was inserted for maintenance of government pounds.

On motion of Achi the items of \$1,000 each for repairs Waianae court house and jail were made to read so that the money could be used for new buildings.

The item, expences sewer pumping station, was increased from \$264 to \$360; running expenses pumping plant increased from \$1,650 to \$1,250.

The item of \$1000 for Waianae water works was stricken out. McCandless saying there was nothing down there except plantation works.

### NO CHEMICAL FOR WAIMEA.

Senator C. Brown moved that the item of chemical for Waimea, Kauai, be changed to Lihue, the county seat. The item was stricken out.

An item of \$625 was inserted for Aala Park.

Roads and bridges South Hilo was reduced from \$7500 to \$2500, North Kohala \$8000 to \$5000, repairs bridges Koalapoko increased from \$500 to \$2000; new item of \$2000 inserted for Pali road.

# REHEARING IS REFUSED

## Sugar Company to Pay for New Mill.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions yesterday in both cases denying a motion for rehearing.

### SUGAR COMPANY MUST PAY.

The court denied a new hearing in the appeal of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. from the decision of the tax court, and the plantation must pay on its income of about \$230,000. The point at issue was whether money spent for a new mill could be deducted from the income.

The syllabus of the court follows:

"The provisions of the income tax law that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate, does not imply that the deduction may be made for all amounts so paid out which do not in fact increase the value of the property."

"The loss of any old mill, in good condition, by voluntary abandonment because of the erection of a larger mill in a different location on account of the enlargement of the plantation is not an 'expense' with the meaning of the income tax law."

"The rehearing is denied."

The opinion is written by Chief Justice Frear and among other things the court says: "What is expended for permanent improvements is not expense. The tax is levied upon the income, not upon the increase in the value of the estate."

As to the section referring to expenses actually incurred the court says: "This provision of the statute might apply if the old mill had given out so that it was practically necessary to erect a new mill on that account. The amount expended in the new mill up to the extent not merely of the value of the old mill, but of the amount that would be required to put the old mill in good repair or to replace it, might perhaps be deducted as an expense. But such was not the case here. As shown by the appellant's own witnesses the old mill was in good condition and was voluntarily abandoned and the new mill was erected solely in order to have a larger mill and in a different location."

roads and bridges Koolauon \$2325 to \$2500; roads and bridges Waiau \$2900 to \$2500; item of \$12,500 inserted for roads and bridges Ewa district. New item of \$2000 inserted for road to Kalihii cemetery; regrading road Huleia Valley, Lihue, cut from \$8000 to \$1500; regrading road Niumalu valley reduced from \$5000 to \$2000, new item inserted \$3500 for bridge Lawai valley; Kawahau roads and bridges cut from \$5000 to \$2250; Nihau roads \$500 to \$1250.

### SCHOOL ITEMS.

After a trial of nearly three weeks Judge De Bolt yesterday directed a verdict for defendant in the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Bishop Estate.

The directed verdict was given on motion of the defendant on the ground that plaintiff had not made any claim to the property when the land in question was conveyed to the Bishop Estate, though possessed of all her rights at that time.

The property was formerly owned by the Princess Ruth and her deceased husband Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and by her to the trustees of the Bishop Estate, but at no time did Lucy K. Peabody make demand for the property. The court held that she therefore waived any claim she might have had.

### DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge Gear yesterday granted a divorce to Mary Rose Seward on Joseph Seward on the ground of cruelty.

She is also awarded custody of her four year old son who it transpires has been taken away by the defendant. The husband is given five days to return the child.

### JURORS NEEDED TODAY.

Judge De Bolt yesterday made the following order regarding the jurors in his court:

Notice is hereby given to all trial jurors, heretofore excused indefinitely to be and appear before Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, on Wednesday, May 29th, A. D. 1903, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

### A King's Weakness.

Even kings are not exempt from the foibles of ordinary mankind, and here is an interesting sidelight on a little weakness of good King Edward VII.

A certain royal lady was at an afternoon tea party, and one of the guests told a decidedly amusing little story. "Oh," cried the lady in question, clapping her hands, "that is capital. I must tell it to the king. No," she added after a moment's reflection. "I won't, for if one tells the king a good story he forgets in a day or two that it was told to him, and goes about repeating it to everyone as his own."

The items were finally referred to a special committee composed of McCandless, Baldwin and Kalauokalani.

Senator Achi moved that the item of \$12,500 for Queen's Hospital be reduced to \$10,000 and said a report should be made to the Legislature.

Senator Baldwin said the hospital had lost its principal income and moved that the item be referred to a committee. The same committee as above was appointed.

### MONEY FOR KONA ORPHANAGE.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of an item of \$625 for Kona Orphanage which Achi moved to increase to \$1,000. Carried.

The item of \$1300 for guarantee passenger steamer and \$1200 for service between Molokai, Lanai and Maui was referred to the same special committee.

Senator Baldwin called attention to the striking out of \$8,129.57 for reimbursement of merchants for inspection, and the item was again inserted.

The item of \$5,000 for telephone system at Kalauapapa was also referred to the special committee. Dickey saying there was no need of building a line for the entire island of Molokai. Kalauokalani favored the appropriation and the item was also referred to the special committee.

Further action on the bill was deferred to await the report of committees.

The syllabus follows:

"The repeal of the provisions of the Federal Stamp Act that require stamps to be placed on promissory notes does not affect notes made before such repeal—the provisions that impose penalties, make instruments invalid or inadmissible as evidence until stamped and that provide how they shall be stamped afterwards if not stamped when made, not having been repealed."

"Instruments not stamped when made can legally be stamped afterwards only as prescribed by law, that is, by going before the collector."

"A rehearing is denied."

Gairbraith concurs in the order overruling the motion but says there was error in the former judgment which the court should correct of its own motion.

In the one case where the proper stamp was affixed but not cancelled he finds that the plaintiff should have judgment.

# CASE FOR GRAND JURY

## Action of Jurors Arouses Ire of Court.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Another day was consumed yesterday in an ineffectual attempt to draw a jury for the trial of Pat Murphy on a charge of murder. So numerous were the jurors yesterday, who were excused because they said they were opposed to the death penalty on circumstantial evidence, that Judge Robinson suggested that there was probable need for a grand jury to investigate whether or not perjury was being committed in the effort to escape jury service.

Twenty-five jurors were brought in yesterday on the open venire and of these but four were left on the panel.

The remainder who were excused, were nearly all opposed to convicting a man for murder on circumstantial evidence. This led to the court's remark on the probable necessity for a grand jury investigation.

It appears that some of the jurors who were excused had told officers of the court, and other men summoned as jurors, that all that was necessary to escape jury service was to say that they were opposed to the death penalty on circumstantial evidence, or that they didn't know the difference between direct and circumstantial testimony. These remarks were reported to Judge Robinson and he reminded the jurors that they were sworn to tell the truth and if they said they had scruples against the death penalty simply to escape jury service they were violating their oaths. Nothing further was done in the matter but there will probably be more care exercised by the jurors in the future. The grand jury is still in session and could consider any matters laid before it by the court though in view of the impossibility of the offendee's own testimony is required, nothing will be done.

A second venire was issued at noon but not returned at two o'clock and Judge Robinson then issued a second open venire for an additional fifty men.

### LUCY PEABODY LOSES.

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FRIDAY : : : : MAY 22

**HAWAII AND THE NORTHWEST.**

The Pacific Northwest, when connected with Hawaii by a regular steamship line, such as is proposed from Tacoma, ought to become a good customer for this Territory. Last year a consignment of bananas went from Honolulu to Seattle and brought more than double the price in San Francisco. There is a demand in the Northwest for all tropical products which is not subject to so much competition as the demand in San Francisco. It seems probable that Hawaii, if it were given the chance, could control the Northwestern trade in bananas and pineapples. With cold storage facilities it could send on a great many alligator pears and mangoes, fruit which now appears on the bills of fare of the leading hotels on the Eastern seaboard and which has come to be accounted fashionable.

But the trade need not be one-sided. Honolulu knows that certain kinds of merchandise, food for man and beast, can be got cheaper from the Sound country than from San Francisco. Seattle and Tacoma both offer special prices. In too many lines San Francisco rates are too high. Much of the extra cost of living here is purely arbitrary and would succumb to the competition of the Northwest. To secure the greatest good to the greatest number, the more competition there is the better. We should profit not only by a steamship line from the Sound but from Los Angeles.

Incidentally the coming steamship of the Tacoma-Honolulu-San Francisco service would bring us tourists and give local pleasure and health-seekers a chance to make quick connections with Northern scenery and weather. A change from San Francisco in that respect, which would not involve the trouble of going to Canada, a foreign country, would be appreciated.

The will of the late S. C. Allen, which is printed in full elsewhere, is interesting reading. While Mr. Allen left the bulk of his fortune to his wife as became a man who recognized her right to enjoy without material abatement the "worldly goods" all of which were her endowment in the marriage service, he did not forget useful public institutions nor people who had claims upon his good will. The bequests to such institutions and people are not large but they are large enough to show that Mr. Allen took an unequivocal view of his obligations to society. He was careful to give wide powers to his widow so that she, after having her full value from an estate which she helped to accumulate, directly or indirectly, could make large public benefactions if she chose. Eventually a great part of the Allen fortune may, in this manner, find meritorious public uses.

The Cleveland boom is in evidence, especially in the South. It rests on the proposition that the business interests of the country, dismayed by President Roosevelt's attack on trusts, would range themselves about Cleveland and, by keeping the Democratic campaign treasury full, elect him for a third term. The trusts are strong for Cleveland despite the fact that his last annual message marked out a line of attack upon them which Roosevelt has, in some degree, been following since. Cleveland himself is quoted by correspondents as being smiling but reticent on the subject of a renomination—which, if he gets it, will be his fourth. Doubtless he feels the impulse to come out from the audience and once more take the center of the stage, no man in possession of his faculties and health being able to quite reconcile himself to obscurity and neglect.

An amusing comment upon the small farmer comes up from Wahiau. When the small farmers of that colony entertained the Farmers' Institute, the question of salad came under consideration, and a telephone message was sent to Honolulu, "Send us some lettuce!"—Star.

What has lettuce got to do with small farming? Lettuce is raised by market-gardeners. Plenty of it is produced here, but mainly by Chinese. If white men at Wahiau or elsewhere want to raise it there is nothing in the way. People who sneer at small farming should first find out what it is.

The correspondence clerks of the Judiciary Department may address the Territorial Circuit Judges as "United States Circuit Judges" if they choose, but that does not overrule the Organic Act, which plainly leaves them in the Territorial class. Nor does it give them jurisdiction in any United States cases. Matters involving Federal law go before Judge Estee, the Federal Grand Jury and the United States Commissioner only and Estee is the sole United States Judge in the Territory.

The pretense of interpretation often dropped in the House, especially when some Hawaiian speaker says something designed to hold together the native members, regardless of party lines. Kumala is often permitted to carry on some spirited colloquies with the English speaking side of the House being permitted to enjoy the sport.

By the Fourth of July a Honolulu at midnight should be able to call up San Francisco at 10 p. m. and Manila at 5 a. m. the next day.

When ancient corner-stones are opened in Honolulu two familiar newspapers always turn up—The Friend and the Advertiser.

Sisal pays, pineapples pay, bananas pay, vanilla, tobacco and cocoa may be most profitable. Hawaii is a good country for agriculture if the right men get into the right localities.

**WHARVES AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.**

Judged as a matter of public policy, the proposal to spend \$400,000 in building two new wharves and only \$50,000 in dredging the channel and part of the inner port does not appeal to those who have the interests of the city at heart. It is better for Honolulu, just now, to have the entire harbor and all its wharves made accessible to vessels of the largest type than to take a course which would mean the practical reduction of the port, in its power to accommodate first-class ships, to certain designated wharves and the approaches to them.

The tonnage of individual vessels entering this small harbor is growing larger all the time. The giant Oceanic steamers were soon outclassed by the Korea and Siberia; the latter will soon yield their bennants to the Pacific Mail Leviathans, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new ships may match the best. Hill's gigantic freight carriers from the Northwest—the largest vessels in the Pacific—are not unlikely to come here. Indeed, it has developed that the president of the Hill steamship line was lately in Honolulu for a week, making a quiet study of the local commercial outlook and that he went away pleased and in doubt about nothing except the accommodations of the port. It should be added to this exhibit of actual and probable tonnage, that of visiting battleships here to coal.

Should the larger new vessels, such as Hill's, be unable to do business with Honolulu and do it expeditiously; if they cannot come in and dock whether a few special wharves are occupied or not; in a word, if they cannot make use of the harbor as a whole without delay or annoyance, they will either pass us by or go into Pearl Harbor. Honolulu wants them to do neither. If Pearl Harbor should be chosen as an entrepot for Jim Hill's liners, the damage to Honolulu would be appreciable. This city wants and needs the benefit and all the benefit which visiting tourists would confer; and the Territory wants the revenue from dockage. There is no advantage to us in building up a rival commercial suburb to which, eventually, all the big steamers might go.

The prestige of Honolulu cannot be saved by making it a three or four dock port. It must be understood, if the city is to continue to invite and satisfy commerce, that it can offer facilities that are only circumscribed by the area of the harbor.

This paper does not argue against the building of new wharves by the Territory. They are needed for revenue; but the first consideration, seeing how soon Honolulu will be visited by the greatest vessels in the Pacific, should be to deepen the whole harbor. When that is done the water should be kept at proper depth and the slip system of wharves gradually extended. We are informed that \$100,000 will put the port into shape. If that is so, \$50,000 might fairly be taken from the \$400,000 wharf fund in the appropriation bill and added to the dredging fund. This would leave \$350,000 with which to begin the new dock system and make the harbor wholly accessible.

**NO BUILDING.**

The action of the Senate, in striking out the word "building" in the World's Fair appropriation, shows that the upper house takes a business-like view of the advertising question. Special State or Territorial structures at World's fairs never attract crowds or ensure wide publicity. They are looked upon as headquarters for people from the localities they represent and are, as a rule, avoided by others. There are so much else to see that people do not bother with them; and they are left, like the last rose of summer, to bloom alone.

Hawaii would be especially to blame for committing the mistake of a building because, after the structure had been paid for and salaries and freights covered, there would not be money enough left in the appropriation to make a creditable display. An exhibit without a building is far better for Hawaii than a building without an exhibit.

As the case stands for us, the Exposition people are ready to provide free space for Hawaii in the main buildings, and as the latter catch the crowds, the Territory ought to be satisfied. The Senate's action in this matter is not determinative as the House has committed itself to a building. But it points to what ought to be the final adjustment.

An amusing comment upon the small farmer comes up from Wahiau. When the small farmers of that colony entertained the Farmers' Institute, the question of salad came under consideration, and a telephone message was sent to Honolulu, "Send us some lettuce!"—Star.

The printing steal was properly characterized in the Senate yesterday though that body, by agreeing to a House expenditure of \$18,000, let it go by. The steal is an offspring of the House, where most scandals originate and it bears all the ear-marks of a percentage game. As no honest excuse can be made for paying \$2.10 a page for printing which can be got for \$1.38 per page, no excuse is attempted. The House simply falls back upon its alleged right to do as it pleases and lets the public think what it may.

In Kansas, the other day, the President told a crowd that it was Senator Burton who had most to do with getting him to take the Vice-Presidential nomination on the McKinley ticket. The Kansans were duly impressed by this but it is not known how Senator Burton took it. The truth is now out that the whole Vice-Presidential scheme was engineered by President Roosevelt's enemies to make his chances for getting the next nomination less than they would be if he were reelected Governor of New York.

The Republican party of Hawaii is not eager to deprive the Home Rulers of their responsibility for the House. Though the House was elected under the Republican name, the majority in it are Wilcox men and should be made to look to Home Rulers for their next nominations. They certainly have no Republican ideas or principles; not more than two or three in the entire membership. In fact the professedly Home Rule speaker is a better Republican than most of them.

The powers are not likely to make war on Turkey for fear of falling out among themselves afterwards. But if civil war ensues it would not be surprising to see another Congress of Berlin in session and a further dismemberment of the empire. Eventually, by the creation of independent states, the power of the Sultan in Europe may be restricted to the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople.

General Commission Merchants and Brokers in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, Cocoa Butter, Etc.

**SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.**

Diversified agriculture finds a strong champion in W. H. Hoogs, who is one of a company owning about seven hundred acres of land at Wahiau. This company, when the coffee boom was on, planted 130,000 coffee trees which are now in fine bearing; and since then it has ventured in limes and pineapples. The pines are of such good promise that the company expects, next year, to supply this market with them and have a surplus to export. Pineapples, Mr. Hoogs says, have been raised at a good profit; and now, owing to the reputation Hawaiian coffee is getting on the coast, there promises to be a high price for this product. Figures are already nearing the top notch.

It seems strange that our coffee men should not, until lately, have realized the value of making a special market for their crop. For years our coffee was turned in with the glut from Central America and Java; and it is no secret that it was mixed with these brands and sold without its distinctive label. For some time past it has been advertised on its merits through such firms as Goldberg, Bowen & Co., of San Francisco, Jevns of Chicago and Park & Tabor of New York, with the result that coffee drinkers now ask for it and are ready to pay a fair price. Who knows but that this method of publicity will serve our Territorial coffee interests as well as the special fame of the navel orange of California, the Indian river orange of Florida, the Blue Point oyster, the Cresta Blanca wine and the Verment brand of maple sugar has served the people who produce this delectable merchandise. Once let Hawaiian coffee be known as "the best" and it will need no bounty to make it go.

Meanwhile the Wahiau people are giving a fine object-lesson to small farmers in the capacity of the land to produce crops that pay. And they show, besides, what persistence under early discouragement will do.

Isaac Nor's declaration of trust in the Legislature, in the sense of justice and right of that body, as against the Superintendent of Public Works was a delicate flattery which stamps him as an Irishman, beyond question. He should be listed for the next March 17th celebration.

**Remarkable Japanese Clock.**  
"When in Japan not very long since, I saw as remarkable a timepiece as I suppose the world contains," says Mr. Williams T. Crews, of Newark, N. J. "It was inclosed in a frame about 3 feet wide and 5 feet long, representing a noonday landscape of rare beauty. In the foreground appear plum and cherry trees and gorgeous plants in full bloom; in the rear there is a sloping hill, from which a cascade seems to flow, the crystal imitation being of wonderful likeness. A threadlike brook meanders from this point, encircling rocks and islands, and finally disappearing in a piece of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, strikes the hour on silver gongs as it passes. Each hour is marked in the frame by a creeping tortoise which takes the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and as the song ceases a mouse sallies forth from a neighboring grotto, and scampering over the hill to the garden is soon lost to view."

**HONOLULU HARBOR.**

[The Official and Commercial Record.]  
The business men of Honolulu should take immediate and active steps to secure from the legislature an appropriation for the deepening of Honolulu Harbor to 36 feet. The new Hill steamers will draw 34 feet when loaded, and two feet of water under a ship's bottom is none too much for a margin of safety.

It is of far greater importance to the business interests of Honolulu that the big steamers should enter the harbor and it is to have them go to any particular wharf.

We have the trade now. It is vastly easier to keep it than to get it back once it is diverted to Pearl Harbor or elsewhere.

Of one thing we can be sure, big ships will not attempt to do business from the roadstead outside of the harbor. The delay would be too great to leave any profit. They will therefore either come inside of the harbor, go to Pearl Harbor as soon as that is opened, or give us the go by altogether.

The Superintendent of Public Works is asking for \$400,000 with which to build two wharves, and only \$50,000 is asked with which to dredge the harbor.

The Superintendents of Public Works is asking for \$400,000 with which to build two wharves, and only \$50,000 is asked with which to dredge the harbor.

There was another big crowd of Chinese yesterday who collected their money in the Chinese fund, and Secretary Carter is beginning to think that the secretary's office is a much bigger undertaking than he supposed.

Jardin, a Punchbowl grocer, pleaded guilty in Police Court yesterday to a charge of selling liquor without a license, and was fined \$150 and costs.

Goto, a Japanese, was fined \$500 on the same charge, and Henry Kaaiailili

was assessed a similar amount.

Wladislaus Trembinski, a Russian,

was arrested yesterday forenoon, and held for investigation in connection with the robbery of \$3,500 from Mrs. Nurkewich of Miller street. Mrs. Nurkewich found some of her missing money near her residence yesterday morning.

Senator Palmer P. Woods says that

the statement that he turned in the call

for the police wagon, which resulted

in the arrest on Monday evening of

the Hawaiian who refused to pay a bill,

is incorrect, as he spent the evening at

Waikiki, and was not downtown, con-

sequently could not have turned in the

alarm. The error occurred through the

police making a mistake in the name of

their informant.

(From Thursday's daily.)

A number of appeals from the Dis-

trict Court were filed yesterday.

Judge Estee made an order yesterday

adjudging the C. F. Herrick Carriage

Co. bankrupt.

Mrs. E. K. Wilder received a cable

yesterday from Miss Helen Wilder say-

ing she had arrived at San Francisco

safely.

A lot in Makiki, 5,000 square feet, was

sold at auction yesterday by the De-

partment of Public Works to Mrs. S.

C. Allen for \$1850. The upset price was

\$720.

Bryon J. K. Baird yesterday filed an

application for the issuance of letters

of administration upon the estate of

his father, the late J. C. Baird, United

States Attorney.

Professor A. Koebel was a passenger

on the Ventura for San Francisco

where he has gone on a search for

health. On his return from a two

months' vacation he will go to Australia.

L. L. McCandless has filed a protest

against granting Luauai lands to J.

M. Dowsett on the ground that he is

not an American citizen. The matter

has been referred to the Attorney-Gen-

eral by Sup't Cooper.

An Irishman named Hanlon delivered

an offhand harangue on the Capitol

steps yesterday morning in which he

said that Liliuokalani was a great and

good woman and that the palace should

be returned to her for a residence.

The Senate committee has investigat-

ed the items referred to it pertaining

to the Board of Health, and will make

a report to the Senate today. The com-

mittee will recommend an allowance to



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states which of the three mentioned are required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters) on a red ground affixed to every box, package, or order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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# JURORS MAY HAVE BEER

## Departure Made in Murphy Murder Case.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The jury to determine the guilt or innocence of Patrick Murphy was sworn yesterday morning and a considerable portion of the evidence for the prosecution is already in. A departure was made in the order for the confinement of the jury by Judge Robinson, in that the members are to be allowed to have malt drinks during their night's confinement. The order was made at the request of counsel for both sides, but a further suggestion from the defendant's counsel that the jurors be allowed to separate was not allowed by the court.

The jury to hear the case was sequestered shortly after the opening of the morning session, only five names being called from the special venire of fifty. The jury is composed as follows:

Peter McDonald, Charles Girdler, George Roenitz, A. Q. Marcellino, Edmund Norrie, T. J. Quinn, E. C. Holstein, L. A. C. Parrish, George Miller, W. B. Jones, George K. Kala and W. T. Schmidt.

Nearly the entire day was occupied in taking the testimony of C. E. Dove, a civil engineer who made drawings of the scene of the tragedy. His testimony though possibly important was not interesting.

Kalo, a native employed on the ranch, was the only other witness. He testified to having been with Joe Perry, the deceased shortly before his death. As to the cause of his death, Kalo did not testify yesterday. He said he had been with Perry on the ranch and was employed with some mules. Perry had changed his saddle from his own mule to another that was to be used. While thus engaged, Kalo said he (Kalo) had been called by Murphy and ordered to bring a mule from a near by pasture. There was considerable difficulty as to where Perry was when the witness left him, and the native had lots of trouble in explaining what he meant. "When I left Joe" said he "the mule was facing mauka and Joe was on the Waianae side of him."

Mr. Robertson didn't understand the whereabouts of the mule with relation to Perry and Peters then asked: "Was Joe on the Waianae or the Waialua side of the mule?" "On the Waianae side" said the witness, "he was getting ready to draw the clinch."

The witness did not testify as to the cause of death but said that when he tied his mule to the fence he saw Joe and called to Murphy "Look, Joe is dead." The witness further said that he did not see Murphy when told to go after the mule.

The examination of Kalo was not finished and Deputy Attorney General Peters requested an adjournment until morning though he said he was prepared for a night session. The attorney for the defendant was also anxious to have the case go over until morning and Mr. Robertson finally suggested that the defendant was willing to waive the locking up of the jury for the night. Judge Robinson said that there was no law requiring this to be done, but custom had dictated that the jury should be kept together, and he preferred not to permit the jurors to separate, even though the defendant did waive any irregularity.

Mr. Peters suggested also that some of the jurors had used liquors at that their meals for years, and he did not wish to prevent them from doing it in this instance, if the defendant made no objection.

"I not only don't make any objection" said Robertson, "but I think it is the proper thing to do."

Judge Robinson demurred slightly saying that if twelve bottles of beer were sent to the jury room the court was not presumed to say that each of the jurors had received one anymore than that one juror had disposed of all twelve bottles. The order was finally made to allow the use of malt liquor in moderation, to be decided by the bailiffs. The jury was sent to the Hawaiian Hotel for the night.

BEFORE DE BOLT.

Judge De Bolt yesterday began the hearing of the criminal calendar also, and disposed of two jury cases. He will take up a number of appeal cases today.

In the case of Lee Toma charged with stealing meat from the Metropolitan Meat Co. where he was employed, a verdict of guilty was returned. Judge De Bolt imposed a sentence of three months and costs.

TIME AND MONEY.—Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

H. M. Ayres is contemplating a trip to China to take a position on the Han-kow-Canton railroad.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## S. C. ALLEN LEFT AN ESTATE OF OVER \$2,000,000.

(Continued from Page 2)  
profit, benefit or emolument whatsoever excepting certain prior wills which are hereby expressly annulled, and excepting certain unrecorded Articles of Adoption dated November 12th, A. D. 1871, between "myself and my wife, Bathsheba M. Allen" on the one part and said D. K. Fife on the other part whereby "I and my said wife" assume to adopt the said George C. Allen as our own child and as to said Articles of Adoption I do hereby declare that I have repudiated and do hereby repudiate said Articles of Adoption as being illegal, void and of no effect among other reasons for that the same are unrecorded and for that said George C. Allen has failed neglected and refused to perform the obligations imposed upon him under and by virtue of said Articles of Adoption, and otherwise and by gross misconduct has ceased to have any claim morally or otherwise upon my estate or bounty by virtue of said Articles or otherwise. And I hereby declare that the devise of One Dollar herein made to the said George C. Allen is all that I leave to my estate real personal or mixed and this is my will respecting said George C. Allen even though the said Articles of Adoption are legal and in full force and effect.

I give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my property of every description nature and kind, real, personal and mixed (which are and the investments for the time being representing the same are hereinafter called "my Trust estate") to my wife the said Bathsheba M. Allen and the said Mark P. Robinson, Joseph O. Carter and Paul Muhlenhoff and to their successors in the trust hereinafter called "my Trustees" upon trust that my said wife Bathsheba M. Allen shall have the use benefit and enjoyment and income thereof for and during the term of her natural life and on the death of my said wife my Trustees shall hold my trust estate provided my said wife shall have survived me.

Upon Trust for such person or persons in such shares or proportions and otherwise in all respects as my said wife Bathsheba M. Allen shall by her last will and testament or any codicil thereto appoint and in default of such appointment so far as any such appointment shall not extend or if my said wife shall not have survived me.

Upon Trust to pay the net annual income thereof to my brother-in-law, Mark P. Robinson and my sisters-in-law Mary E. Foster, Victoria Ward, Matilda A. Foster, A. (Watty) Jaeger and Lucy McWayne and to the survivors and survivor of them (equally while there shall be more than one of them living) for their lives and his or her life and on the death of the survivor of them my Trustees shall hold my trust estate In Trust for all of the children of the said Mark P. Robinson Mary E. Foster, Victoria Ward, Matilda A. Foster, A. (Watty) Jaeger and Lucy McWayne who shall be living at the time of the death of the last survivor of them in equal share if more than one child such children taking per capita and not per stirpes.

I give to my Trustees full power and authority to manage my trust estate to collect and receive the rents issues and profits thereof to sell partition exchange lease or otherwise dispose of the same and any part or parts thereof in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as my Trustees in their absolute discretion shall think fit to invest re-invest and keep invested all moneys that shall come to their hands in securities authorized by law as investments for trust funds.

I direct that any sale or sales of my trust estate may be made either by public auction or private sale or contract for cash or on credit or partly one and partly the other without my Trustees applying to any Court Judge or Tribunal for authority so to do or for confirmation of their acts and no purchaser shall be bound to see to the application of the purchase money.

I hereby authorize my Trustees to postpone the conversion of my Trust estate and every part thereof even where the same may be of a diminishing or wasting nature.

I expressly authorize and empower my Trustees to carry on my Lumber and Shipping business for such a period after my death as they shall think fit but not for a longer period than three years and for that purpose to retain and employ the capital employed therein at my death and such additional capital as they shall think fit to advance from time to time out of my Trust estate.

I hereby direct that there shall always be four Trustees of this my will and that at least three Trustees of whom my wife during her life shall always be one shall join in the performance of the trusts of this my will and that any three of my Trustees of whom my wife during her life shall always be one shall have full power to act in all cases and to convey real estate and their acts shall have the same force and effect as if all of my Trustees had joined therein or had executed the same.

I hereby direct that there shall always be four Trustees of this my will and that at least three Trustees of whom my wife during her life shall always be one shall join in the performance of the trusts of this my will and that any three of my Trustees of whom my wife during her life shall always be one shall have full power to act in all cases and to convey real estate and their acts shall have the same force and effect as if all of my Trustees had joined therein or had executed the same.

If any of my Trustees shall die resuming the office of Trustee refuse to act or become incapable of acting as such then and in every such case my said wife during her lifetime and after her death the surviving continuing or other Trustees shall have full power to appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying, resigning refusing to act or becoming incapable of acting by an instrument in writing and thereupon the trust estate shall vest in the new Trustee jointly with the surviving continuing or other Trustees.

I direct that all legacies bequeathed by this my will shall be paid to the several legatees free of all legacy duty or tax.

I direct that my Executors and Trustees shall be paid out of my estate a uniform commission of two and a half per cent on all moneys received and finally disbursed by them in lieu of the commission allowed by law.

I appoint my said wife Bathsheba M. Allen and the said Mark P. Robinson, Joseph O. Carter and Paul Muhlenhoff Executors of this my will and direct that no bonds be required of them or any of them.

I direct my Executors first to pay all my debts and funeral and testa-

## SENATE DENOUNCES HOUSE PRINTING STEAL

(Continued from page 2)

Senator McCandless said he was surprised at the statement that the Senate had nothing to do with the expenses of the House. He said it was for the Senate to say what any money should be spent for, and if the Senate asked \$10,000 for its expenses, he would think the House did wrong to permit the bill to go through.

"ABSOLUTELY WRONG."

"If we allow the House to let a contract for printing at \$2.10 when it can be done for \$1.38 which is absolutely wrong," said McCandless, "which we do by adopting this report, we are as much to blame as the House. I don't see how we can approve of a contract for \$2.10 when we can get the work done at \$1.38 a page. I understand that the Advertiser was to get the contract for the Senate Journal at \$1.62 but the Senate wouldn't approve of it, and it did right by letting it to the lowest bidder at \$1.38. And now we want to approve of the House paying \$2.10 for the same work that can be got for \$1.38. It will be upon our shoulders if the report is adopted and I move that it be laid on the table to be considered with the bill."

Senator Baldwin said there had already been a long delay and that immediate action could be taken as well as not, as every member knew all about it.

NOT THIEVES OR SCOUNDRELS.

Senator C. Brown said that the Senate had nothing to do with the matter at all, and could not sit in judgment upon the House of Representatives. He said if the House wished to appropriate money and enter into a contract which the Senate didn't approve of it was beyond the prerogatives and duty of the Senate to decide what contracts the House should make. "We are to presume that they are gentlemen and honorable," he said, "and that they are doing the best they know how, and not that they are a set of thieves and scoundrels. It is true they can't get the money unless the Senate votes for it, but it is not for the Senate to say how they shall spend it. We ought to vote \$18,000 which I think is too much, but as Senators we have no right to ascribe motives to the House of Representatives which we would not ascribe to ourselves as Senators."

CAN INVESTIGATE HOUSE.

Senator Achli seconded the motion to postpone the report and said that if the statement was true, that the Senate had no right to look into the affairs of the House, then they had no right to reduce the amount. He contended however that the Senate could investigate the expenditures of the House as well as of any public official and if the theory of Senator Brown was true the House could ask \$50,000 and the Senate could not say whether it should be given or not.

Senator Brown interrupted and asked what would have been done if the old custom had been followed and a lump sum appropriated for both houses. The bill for the Senate had been introduced by him and he didn't believe the Senate could examine into the affairs of the House any more than if a lump sum had been appropriated for the use of both houses.

Senator Achli interrupted and asked what would have been done if the old custom had been followed and a lump sum appropriated for both houses. The bill for the Senate had been introduced by him and he didn't believe the Senate could examine into the affairs of the House any more than if a lump sum had been appropriated for the use of both houses.

Senator Achli moved to amend the report to give \$20,000 which Kalauokalani seconded.

Achli said he wanted the Senate to force action on the unpaid bills measures, and added that it didn't look well when the Legislature first passed appropriations for its own use, and left jurors waiting over the entire regular session. He suggested that the bill be held up until the emergency and unpaid bills were passed.

Achli again moved to fix the amount at \$20,000 and McCandless amended at \$10,000.

"I think we had better adjourn," suggested Baldwin.

"I second that motion," said McCandless.

"I didn't make a motion," replied Baldwin, "I simply thought we had better adjourn."

"I move we adjourn then," said McCandless.

"Kukoa," said Achli.

The motion to adjourn was lost only McCandless and Achli voting for it.

The motion to consider the report with the bill was lost, three to five.

The motion to pass the report at \$20,000 was lost.

Senator Dickey then moved that the amount be fixed at \$15,000 which he said was plenty of money to print the journal at regular rates.

McCandless amended to make it \$12,000.

President Crabb then put the motion to adopt the report and at the request of McCandless ayes and nays were called. The report was adopted and the bill passed second reading, nine to three, on the following vote: Achli, Baldwin, Brown, J. T. Brown, Isenberg, Kalauokalani, Kaine, Kaohi, Paris, Crabb, 9. Noes—Achli, Dickey, McCandless, 3.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
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**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.****Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
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Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

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**MEMORIAL FOR NATIONAL GUARD**

The members of the National Guard in Honolulu will attend memorial services next Sunday in Kawaiahaoa church. Memorial Day services are held annually in that church a week previous to May 30th and the orders for the National Guard were posted yesterday as follows:

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 20th, 1903.

General Orders No. 33.

The officers of the Regiment will assemble at these Headquarters on Sunday, the 24th inst., at the hour of 9:30 a.m.

Uniform—Fatigue, blue trousers and white gloves.

By order of Col. Jones.  
(Signed) JOHN SCHAEFER,  
Captain and Adjutant.

**IT IS DIFFERENT NOW.**

Once upon a time students of medicine held the notion that there were as many different diseases as the body has organs and parts; every one of these ailments requiring a different treatment. So stupid a mistake could lead only to miserable failures. For the fact is, the body is a single machine; and what concerns one part of it concerns, more or less closely, all the rest.

Thus we see how it happens that one remedy, or mode of treatment, may relieve and cure a variety of complaints,—or

what may appear like a variety, but are really various forms or outcomes of the same cause.

Take, for example, Anemia, Scrofula, Poverty of Blood, General Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Diseases, etc.—a formidable array indeed they look to be; yet

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** quickly abates the worst of such cases, and absolutely cures many which have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are: its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists the world over.

**HOW THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA IS PROGRESSING****Predictions of Evil and What Came of Them. Surplus in the Treasury and Industrial Matters Looking Up.**

HAVANA, May 7.—It is now twelve months since the Island of Cuba started in business on its own account as a nominally independent and self-governing republic. On May 20, 1902, it emerged from the control of a semi-military administration, virtually autocratic in its methods, to essay a new political life under untried and inexperienced leaders. Assertions of Cuban incapacity for self-government had been frequently made by Americans, both official and civilian. Predictions of early if not of immediate disaster to the new organization had been equally frequent. The assertions and the predictions have been alike confounded.

Governmentally, the island has shown no retrogression. Many assert that the new regime has been an improvement upon its predecessor. Peace and order have prevailed, with the single exception of a speedily suppressed labor strike in the city of Havana. Public work, sanitation and educational processes have been maintained. The national treasury has accumulated a surplus of some \$2,000,000, in addition to the \$50,000 left by the former administration. Viewed broadly, the productive industries of the island show a measure of improvement. While the island is really in a much less prosperous and satisfactory condition financially and industrially than many have recently asserted it to be, the Cuban record for the past eleven months commands the respect and approval of all right-minded Americans.

**INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.**

Another point is to be noticed. The present industrial situation in the island requires some explanation. A general misunderstanding has followed a general lack of adequate information concerning Cuba's industrial and commercial condition. A year ago it was asserted that the island was confronted with the menace of widespread industrial disaster. The President of the United States had urged, and continued to urge, the "vital need" of American tariff concessions to the products of the island. The Secretary of War in his report had stopped little short of a prediction of anarchy in Cuba unless something were done for the relief of the island's industries. The Military Governor declared that a continuance of the existing tariff meant the utter ruin of the great industries on which the people of the island depend. The press of the United States, with few and insignificant exceptions, echoed these expressions. But the American Congress was obdurate and nothing was done. None of these predictions of disaster was fulfilled, and Cuba actually stands, at this immediate time, in better place than she did a year ago.

In view of these assertions and predictions the situation presents no small measure of perplexity for the superficial observer. Yet it is entirely plain to the few who have made close and careful study of the Cuban people and Cuban affairs. A clear understanding of the causes of this unexpected outcome is imperative for any intelligent comprehension of the Cuban situation and of those relations to it which the United States must inevitably sustain.

**THE CUBAN CHARACTER.**

The factors which have influenced this situation, and which have brought about the present condition, are of two kinds. One of these may be called moral, while the other is distinctly material. Beneath all the froth and fume which appear on the surface of Cuban life, and the volatile excitability which too many hold to be the dominant Cuban characteristic, there runs a strong undercurrent of patient endurance and a persistent tenacity of purpose and aspiration. The long years of Cuban submission to Spanish extraction have been counted as evidence of weakness and unworthiness of character. They were rather a time of passive resistance and protest, marked with periods of open revolt. Resistance and protest assumed the form of open and prolonged rebellion in the Ten Years' War (1868-78), when there was hardly less of ground for American intervention than there was when that intervention came, twenty years later. Revolution came again in 1895, and had lasted for more than three years before the American Congress passed the joint resolution of April, 1898. For nearly a hundred years Cuba has clung tenaciously to her ambition for a broader and fuller life. At times she has struggled. At all times she has endured, maintaining her purpose.

Cuba has seen periods of abundant prosperity, but industrial distress is no stranger in her experience. These times of distress have even called out another strongly marked trait in Cuban character. That is their charity and mutual helpfulness. In days of need, those who have help those who have not. They lend and they give. They stand together and battle through days of stress as a body rather than as individual units in a suffering and struggling mass. Along with this there is a hopefulness of spirit. The deprecated and ridiculed doctrine of "manana" is not without its redeeming feature. It may involve, and does involve, procrastination, but it also involves an anticipation of a belief in a day of better things. It may rain today, but the sun will surely shine manana. The word does not exclusively mean, as many suppose, "tomorrow." It is also "morning," as tarde is "afternoon," and is often used in the sense of "some day." It conveys the sense of hopeful anticipation as well as the evidence of postponement.

various kinds have added their dollars by hundreds and by thousands. The total has made a very considerable sum of ready cash which has been distributed directly to the people of the country.

The unexpected continuance of the insular revenues at their former point has enabled the Government to increase the number of the Rural Guard, to continue the force employed in sanitary processes, to maintain the former number of teachers in public schools, and to expend various sums in labor-employed public improvements, such as the improvement of public parks and the westward extension of the Malecon in Havana. All these enterprises, public and private, have played their part in averting a general disaster.

The weak point in the last four years of Cuban experience has been the failure of the American authorities to foster and to further the industries of the island, to establish the Cuban people in that economic prosperity which is the basis of all successful government. The strong point of that experience has been the commendable efforts of a poverty-stricken people, inhabiting a land devastated by the three years of war, to reestablish their destroyed industries, and, as well, their patience under adversity, their pluck, their industry, their charity toward each other and their mutual helpfulness. To them and not to the United States there belongs the credit for the averting of the predicted disaster. The special pity of it all is that the past year has cost the United States a distinct loss to Cuban confidence and respect. They turned to their supposed friends and guardians in their hours of trouble and encountered a closed door, from behind which there came declarations of friendly concern, but no dollars and no helping hand.

These, then, may be set down as the moral factors in Cuba's disappointment of predictions which were pessimistic,

though they may have been entirely honest and seemingly fully justified. They are the unknown factors in all Cuban economic equations. The precise influence of patient endurance, persistent tenacity, charity and mutual helpfulness, hopeful anticipation of better days, personal and national pride, and the effect of a sense of responsibility, are not to be easily measured as an operative force in Cuban affairs. Again and again they have carried the island through the slough of despond and brought her up smiling upon the other side.

**THE SUGAR FACTOR.**

Besides these, there have appeared factors of a more material and tangible nature. Yet, without the moral features which lay behind them, these would hardly have served to avert the danger which threatened the island in the spring and summer of 1902. The most important of the material influences was, doubtless, the general stiffening of the market prices of sugar. This was due, chiefly, to the action of the Brussels Conference, which provided for the abolition, in September of this year, of the European system of bounties and special legislation affecting the beet sugar industry of the Continent. European beet sugar, aided by artificial systems, had left the United States as the only possible outlet for the Cuban product. Cuba was at the mercy of the American tariff. European quotations plus the American tariff left the price of sugar in the American market at a figure which meant an actual loss to Cuban producers. The increase in price in Europe, anticipating the conditions to be established as a result of the Brussels Conference, was followed by a corresponding increase in the American market, although manipulation of that market has, for a time, destroyed the customary parity between New York and Hamburg.

While the enhancement of prices has been far from sufficient to insure a general prosperity for the Cuban industry, it was enough to promise a small margin of profit to a few advantageously located plantations, and to enable some others to produce without disastrous loss. Factors and money lenders once more opened their check books, and planters of fair financial standing have been able to secure advances which enabled them to make their crop. The grinding season is now well toward its conclusion. Most unfortunately, the various hopes by which the Cubans have been buoyed up during the crop-making season are sorely shattered. Prices are disastrously low, the crop is less than was anticipated, and any possible advantage from reciprocity with the United States has been denied them. The market is glutted with the offerings of planters who must sell in order to meet their obligations incurred for the making of the crop, and a distinct buyer's market exists to the measureless detriment of the Cuban industry. A few of the most favorably located estates may come out with a narrow margin of profit. A few will escape without ruinous loss. Many will be staggered, and some must fail.

**IMPORTS MAINTAINED.**

An unlooked-for influence in the Cuban situation has been the maintenance of the Island's imports. Had these fallen off, as many of the leading merchants and bankers of the island confidently expected, the Government's revenues would have fallen off to a point of serious embarrassment to the administration. The inevitable result of that would have been a grave commercial depression resulting from widespread doubt of governmental stability. Tense financial stringency would have been equally inevitable, with financial panic a strong probability. In connection with this, it is of important interest to note the fact that Cuba's imports for the last four years since the date of American occupation, have remained practically fixed in the close vicinity of \$65,000,000 per year. Cuban exports, within that time, have increased materially, nearly fifty per cent. This increase is due to individual energy and enterprise, and is in no way attributable to governmental assistance, either Cuban or American. The fixity of imports, in the face of an increasing export trade, invites investigation and explanation. Upon no ground can it be reasonably accounted for except that of an assumption that some \$65,000,000 per year represents the minimum of Cuba's imperative import needs in a time of general prostration and industrial distress. But the maintenance of even this volume of imports has unquestionably tended to steady the entire situation.

Another factor appears in the item of the investment of foreign capital, principally American. There have been many purchases of land tracts, large and small, for development, for investment and for speculation. The Cuba Railway Company has paid large amounts for labor, for land, and for local supplies. Smaller enterprises of

**FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR****Something for Mothers to Think About**

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENTON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

**A Cold Drink for a Warm Thirst**

There is nothing else to equal.....

**PRIMO LAGER BEER**

The government chemist has proven its purity and it is sold by all dealers.

**THE Official and Commercial Record****ISSUED****MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS**

BY THE

**Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.**

VON HOLT BLOCK,

KING ST.

**CONTENTS.**

All Territorial By Authority Notices.

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Probate and Other Court Notices.

Foreclosure of Mortgage Notices.

Partnerships, Notice to Creditors, Etc.

Real Estate Transactions and Deeds Filed.

Plantation Directory.

List of Attorneys and Notaries.

Sugar Stocks and Quotations.

Commercial Matters of General Interest.

The RECORD will be found a convenient reference for Business

Men, Plantation Agents, Attorneys and Notaries etc.

**Subscribe Now and Obtain a Complete File. Issued Mondays and Thursdays.**

They also make poor customers. Cuba's prosperity depends upon the people of the United States. According to the measure of our commercial liberality will stand the measure of her prosperity. According to the measure of her prosperity will stand the measure of return for benefits conferred upon her.



**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 19.  
O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the colonies, at 7:30 a.m.

Wednesday, May 20.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, at 6 a.m.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 13 days from San Francisco, at 7 a.m.

Thursday, May 21.

A. H. S. S. Nebraskan, Green, from Kauai, at 7 a.m.

Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, 54 days from Newcastle, for Hilo, at anchorage.

Am. bkt. Kohala, Dedrick, 62 days from Newcastle for Eleele, at anchorage.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 8:45 a.m.

Mr. stmr. Yeddo, Baird, 22 days from Newcastle, off port at 10 a.m.

Am. bkt. Alden Besse, Kiessell, 15 days from San Francisco, at 8 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 19.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, W. Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 7 a.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Laieka, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele, Hanamaulu and Ahukini, at 5 p.m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 5:50 p.m.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholls, for Paauhau, Kauai, Ookala, Laupahoehoe, and Papanoa, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Noenu, Pedersen, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports, 5 p.m.

Schr. Ada, for Puuion, 5 p.m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, 5 p.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului, 5 p.m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui ports, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, May 20.

Stmr. Nilau, Thompson, for Punaauia, at 8 a.m.

Am. bkt. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco, at 11 a.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 p.m.

Thursday, May 21.

Br. sp. Glencairn, Wright, for Portland, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Eleele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kokeha; mail and passengers only for Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p.m.

Br. stmr. Yeddo, Baird, from off the port for San Francisco, at 11 a.m.

Am. bkt. Hawaii, McLeod, for Eleele, 5 p.m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Eleele, 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Kauai, from Nawiliwili, May 20.—Chas. Kuaklad, Mr. Springer, W. Mann, A. V. Peters, Thos. Bowmen, Yee Lung, M. V. Silva, S. W. Wilcox, H. Froehlich, Mr. Lindermann, W. B. Macaonachle, Father Adelbert, and 70 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 19.—Lucy M. Kaelemakule, W. H. G. Arneemann, Miss Ackerman, J. S. K. Cushingham, Judge Edings, Miss Ackerman, E. E. Comant, W. F. Scott, A. Cockburn and wife, Miss Wrenn, Mr. Wrenn, W. F. Drake, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Dr. A. M. Atherton, Julian Greenwell, Sing Kee, Wong Wal, Wing Kee, James Edwards, For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 19.—L. H. Bricker, Mr. Ron Arnwaldt, Miss Mary Deharne, D. Woodward, F. H. Haysselden, Miss R. Haysselden, J. H. Morrison, Keonle Kai, Mrs. Yeo Bew and two children, F. L. Stanley, W. G. Walker, R. D. Mead, Mrs. C. Baker and child, D. L. Van Dine, F. E. Richardson, C. P. Benten, L. M. Vethesen, wife and two children; Miss Barber, W. H. Haysselden, F. H. Haysselden, D. K. Haysselden, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Miss Clara Wright.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 19.—W. P. Pfotenhauer, A. A. D. Jones, M. Lorenz, E. Kruse, Hans Lubwing, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. A. Akau, J. Shand, D. H. Lewis, Tong Young, wife and child; Master A. Ambrose, Mrs. B. Kalwina.

For San Francisco, per bkt. Andrew Welch, May 20.—Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Miss Louise Miller, G. J. Schoening and grandson, W. W. Ord, W. R. Hendering, Robt. Lewin, Mrs. Robt. Lewin, J. J. Donnelly, Ralph Huntington.

Newcastle Boats Coming.

The bark Barossa, with 1398 tons of Seabam coal, sailed from Newcastle for Honolulu on April 21; the schooner James Tuft for Honolulu on April 22 with 1887 tons of Pacific Cooperative coal; the bark Kilimale for Honolulu April 22 with 2824 tons of East Greta coal; the ship Theseus for Honolulu April 22 with 2623 tons Duckenfield coal; schooner Honolulu for Kahului with 842 tons of Seabam coal.

Shipping Notes.

The British ship Glencairn sailed for Portland yesterday morning.

The bark Nuuanu finished loading yesterday and will sail on Saturday for Delaware Breakwater.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Pinkham, Harris and Bowler was named to prepare and present a memorial in the name of the Exchange in the memory of the late S. C. Allen.

The bark Nuuanu will be ready to proceed to Delaware Breakwater on Monday.

**IROQUOIS MAY BE DELAYED**

Although Commander Pond, Ensign Stitt and Midshipman Arwine will arrive in the Sonoma due from San Francisco today, the U. S. Tug Iroquois may not sail for Midway Island until June 1, instead of May 23 as originally planned. The coming of the battleship Wisconsin due to arrive here on May 27 from Bremerton will bring officers who have been ordered upon a general court-martial to try a prisoner now held at the Naval Station. Captain Rodman's orders were to have the man tried before this court, and this being the case he construes this order to mean that he remain at the Station until the conclusion of the trial. Captain Rodman is also to place his recruits on the Wisconsin. The Iroquois is to assist in buoying the cable when it is landed at Midway Island.

**STAND IN LINE FOR LABORERS**

(Continued from page 1.)

Hawaii, to stipulate in all specifications, contracts, and under all conditions requiring labor that only citizen, or eligible to become citizen, labor shall be employed on Federal work; and to instruct, in case positive inability exists in securing skilled labor only, alien unskilled labor may be temporarily substituted under some suitable designated authority, with authorization and record for each case.

FAVORS FIELD LABOR.

The second letter, which has to do with the feeling of the Exchange on the general subject of Chinese field labor reads thus:

The Builders & Traders Exchange of this city is an organization of employees of labor and dealers in materials.

We take the position American civilization and social standards must be sustained in all possible avenues.

The entire capital of the Territory of Hawaii is directly or indirectly invested in the production of sugar, or dependent thereon.

This capital cannot be destroyed or transferred into other industries without extreme consequences to the population.

The white man cannot, and could not, will not labor in the cane fields.

Unskilled agricultural labor is practically abandoned to the Oriental.

An effort to induce Congress to grant the Territory of Hawaii the privilege of importing Chinese for use as unskilled field and agricultural labor only for stated periods and subsequent deportation would receive the endorsement of the Exchange.

Such employment betters the condition of the Chinese and they occupy a place in commercial economy the white man cannot occupy.

The Oriental absolutely and intelligently embracing American civilization, patriotism, education, social requirements and plane of living has no advantage over the white man in the higher occupations.

Adherence to Oriental standards gives the destructive power.

Prejudice, hatred, race preference has no influence in our conclusions.

Attest.

J. D. AVERY,  
Secretary.

Attached to each letter is the statement of the fact that it was approved by the Exchange, which carries also the certification of the Secretary. To carry out these conditions after each letter was read the proper motion was passed and the letters made absolutely official. There was no dissenting vote in either case.

L. E. Pinkham was appointed a Committee of one to secure the certified copy of the labor law to forward to Commissioner Sargent.

An amendment to the by-laws fixing the initiation fee at \$5 until there are 100 members, and the dues at \$5 a quarter was adopted.

The Secretary was authorized to ask every person who is preparing to build to have a clause put in the contract, calling for the employment of none but citizen labor, and to keep a list of all persons who consent to the conditions.

Chairman Pinkham, for the legislative committee, announced that the 8 hour, citizen labor law had been passed but the plumbing and building laws failed.

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BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

**THE OUTLOOK FOR COFFEE GROWERS IS IMPROVING**

**The Waianae Company Expects to Market Its Crop At a Good Price--Pineapples That Pay and Limes for Export.**

"When I say that the future of Hawaiian coffee is better than ever before, I am making no rash statement," said W. H. Hoogs yesterday. Mr. Hoogs is connected with one of the largest coffee plantations on Oahu, a fine piece of land at Waianae, where 130,000 coffee trees are bearing.

"I consider that the coffee raisers have a better show today for the sale of their product than at any time before. There is a demand for Hawaiian coffee on the mainland, and people have become accustomed to the various brands from the Islands. The condition of the market here is much different to what it was a few years ago. There are not so many persons engaged in production now as formerly, and this fact alone indicates that those who stick to the industry will reap the reward that comes from sticktoitiveness."

"I believe that we are going to have a top-notch price for our coffee this year. There is every indication that the price will be much higher. We have been engaged in the business now for ten years, and at no other time has the outlook seemed more hopeful. When I speak of a top-notch price I am not considering the possibility of a bounty helping us out."

"Our coffee is looking fine, and the 130,000 trees are in a flourishing condition. We are raising pineapples there and these have given us a good profit. There is ample opportunity in that section for the small farmer to make a success of his calling."

"Then we have limes. We will not take off a crop this year, but next year we expect to have a quantity that will perhaps enable us to export. Our limes, too, are fine specimens. Why, just at present they are selling limes in town at a cent apiece, and most of them are green. We can afford to sell them next year at a quarter of a cent apiece and make good money."

James H. Boyd said, in connection with Mr. Hoogs's plantation, that before it was cultivated it seemed to be land that was good for nothing. Persistent cultivation had proven that the soil was as rich as could be found anywhere, and that there was more of the same land in the vicinity that could be put to the same good use.

"The small farmer idea is a good one," said Mr. Boyd, "but the small farmer, the one who comes here from the mainland to engage in farming, needs other help than that derived from his own capital."

A man who comes here with \$1,000 \$1,500, or even \$2,000, finds that he must put most of it into his enterprise at the start. The cost of his home, necessary sheds, fencing, heavy cost of first cultivation, extra labor, horses, mules, and cows soon eat into his capital and he finds that he has nothing to live on after the first six months. Such a farmer, a bona fide settler who has shown his good intention to cultivate his land, should have support, and, I believe, from the government from which he obtains his land. If the government would borrow money for this specific purpose at 6 per cent and loan it out to these farmers, say at 6 1/2 per cent, the settlers could well afford to borrow money. Their crops of pineapples, limes, and other products of small farming would yield enough for them to pay off the money thus borrowed and give them their land unincumbered in three or four years time.

"This method of fostering the small farming industry would advertise this country far and wide and bring bona fide settlers without a doubt."

**HERMAN COMING TO HONOLULU**

Captain James Brown, the pugnacious skipper of the treasure schooner Herman, which was tied up at Sydney for various debts which were claimed against the master, may shortly visit Honolulu again en route to San Francisco. Captain Brown stated recently in Sydney that it was his intention immediately upon the release of his vessel to return to San Francisco via Honolulu, with the object of forming another expedition to recover if possible the alleged hidden wealth which he says lies buried on a small island in the South Seas, known only to himself. He stated that as a result of the equity proceedings brought against him in Sydney he had withdrawn from the first syndicate organized in San Francisco. This syndicate bought the Herman, and Captain Brown bought all interests in it at Sydney, so that he now claims to be master of the situation. Captain Brown strongly avers that in time he will proceed direct to the treasure-island and bring back many boxes of Spanish doubloons, pieces of eight and jewels rich and rare. The realm of romance in this regard would then be removed from the Spanish main to the waters of the South Pacific. The saying is that "Strange things happen at sea," and it is to be remembered that only a few days ago it was published that the well-known mariner Captain Strachan of the ketch Envy had fallen across the treasure-laden bulk of a Spanish galleon somewhere in the Malay Archipelago.

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Golden Shore for Hilo.

The American schooner Golden Shore, Captain Rasmussen, arrived yesterday from Newcastle, fifty-five days out. She will anchor off port for a few days and then proceed to Hilo to discharge a cargo of 1130 tons of coal.

Recorded May 6.  
Wm. H. Rice & wf. to Willie Ellis; D: int. in land, Kalapaki, Lihue, Kauai; \$300. B. 218, p. 179. Dated Mar. 23, 1902.  
W. C. Achl & wf. to J. H. Hewitt; D: int. in R. B. 643 Kul. 2174 Apa. 1 & 2, Waiohinu; int. in Kul. 645, Waiohinu, Kauai, Hawaii; \$100. B. 249, p. 180. Dated Apr. 14, 1902.  
Wawa (6) to G. C. Hewitt; D: int. in pos. land, live stock, etc., Waiohinu, etc., Kauai, Hawaii; \$400. B. 249, p. 182. Dated Apr. 14, 1902.  
Geo. W. McDougall & wf. to Mrs. L. P. Lincoln; D: por. R. P. 657, Honokaa, S. Kona, Hawaii; \$400. B. 249, p. 183. Dated Apr. 2, 1902.

Recorded April 30.

W. A. Greenwell & wf. to W. C. Achl; Ex: D: 6,300 sq. ft. of lot 2 Blk. A of Gr. 1302, Puunui Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$300. B. 248, p. 167. Dated June 27, 1902.  
W. C. Achl & wf. to W. A. Greenwell; D: 5,200 sq. ft. of lot